CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1852.

IN SENATE. Mr. McRAE presented the credentials of the Hon.
WALKER BROOKE, elected by the Legislature of Mississippi to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the
Hon. H. S. Foote, which were read; and, the oath prescribed by law having been administered to Mr. Brooke,
he took his seat in the Senate. Memorials were presented by Messrs. GWIN, MASON, FISH, WADE, DAVIS, and SOULE.

AMERICAN CEMETERY IN MEXICO.

speak when the subject came up.

Mr. SHIELDS was opposed to delay, and wished the matter decided at once one way or the other. He contended that the invitation was a Senatorial act. The Executive had been called on, but had refused to receive Kossuth, and had recommended the course which the committee had pursued; and expressed a belief that, unless it was paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, it could not be paid out of any fund.

Mr. PRATT contended that the resolution should be a joint one; that the correctness of the account should be first ascertained, and intimated that it would be an object of curiosity to the public to see how five thousand dollars.

make it a joint one, giving his reasons for the change.

The debate was further continued on the motion

The debate was further continued on the motion to amend by Messrs. MANGUM, SEWARD, RUSK, DAVIS, BADGER, PRATT, SOULE, and others—
When the question was taken by yeas and nays and decided in the negative, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Borland, Bradbury, Brodhead, Cass, Clarke, Davis, Downs, Gey er, King, McRae, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, and Upham—16.
NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Brooke, Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Lowa, Fish, Hamlin, James, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessea, Mangum, Seward, Shields, Emith, Soule, Stockton, Summer, Underwood, and Wade—21. The question was then taken on the adoption of the re-

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Bell, Bradbury, Brodhead, Brooke, Chase, Davis, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Fish, Geyer, Hamlin, James, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, King, McRae, Mangum, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Stockton, Sumner, Underwood, Upham,

and Wade-31.
NAYS-Messrs. Borland, Cass. Clarke, Mason, Morton, and

Mr. CASS, being entitled to the floor, was ready to pro

ceed at once or wait the pleasure of the Senate.

The motion of Mr. Mason finally prevailed, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business. and after some time spent therein the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. CARTTER, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. (Mr. Hibbard, of New Hampshire, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the special order, it being a bill to encourage agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and all other branches of industry, by granting to every man who is the head of a family and a citi-zen of the United States a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land out of the public domain, upon condi-tion of occupancy and cultivation of the same for the period therein prescribed.

Mr. MARSHALL, of California, remarked that it was

not his purpose to discuss the special order, though it was which he took a great deal of interest, and which he believed to be very important to the country. But there had been delivered upon the floor of the House by the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Breckenridge,) a speech containing sentiments wholly different from those which he entertained, and from all the conclusions and reasonings of which he was bound to dissent, as well as to express his disbelief in all its insinuations, so gravely put forth as matters of fact. To this speech he was bound by many circumstances to make some response. Although there was not a member of the House more unwilling than himself to consume unnecessarily the time of the House, and who deprecated more than he did this whole debate, and the consequences which might and probably would flow from it, still he was obliged, might and probably would flow from it, still he was conged, under the peculiar circumstances of the case and the rela-tions which he held to his constituents, to controvert the doctrines and sentiments uttered by the gentleman to whom he had referred. He believed that discussions of this character should never be introduced upon this floor, so long as there was a great measure of public policy pending; so long as there was a single law that should be passed or acted upon; so long as there was a single person urging a claim against the Government which had not been adjudicated. But he did not intend that gentlemen who differed with him should be wrong and have all the advantages of it; that an attack upon a man whom he believed to be the favorite of the Union, and upon those principles which be believed to be the life-blood of American der

cracy, should go forth with his endorsement.

It had been prophesied by one of the most learned, acute, sagacious, and thoughtful of all foreign commentators upon the American constitution and its institutions, that the very thing which was now happening would happen in the Congress of the United States; that it would cease to dis-charge its constitutional functions as the legislative body of the country, and that it would become, what it has not yet become, but what he feared it was approaching, a mere jarring, discordant, factious, ill-balanced caucus of Presidential electors.

The State of California, which he represented, was a

great result of Camorna, which he represented, was a great result of Democratic principles, and was the very incarnation of American progress. The people of that country owed their existence to the very doctrine which the gentleman from K entucky, in the whole course of his

arks, deprecated. There had come fro m the people of California a universal expression of opinion in favor of Judge Douglas as the Democratic candid ate for the Presidency, and he would not represent his peo ple if he could allow an attack upon that distinguished purson (for the speech of the gentleman from Kentucky was nothing but an attack) to go
manswered. The nomination of Judge Douglas by the
men from Kentucky was nothing but an attack) to go
manswered. The nomination of Judge Douglas by the
manswered. The nomination of the seal the hands of the
manswered. The nomination of the seal the hands of the
southern Rights party would not seek at the hands of the
manswered. The nomination of an endorsement of their peculiar
the time, it would have saved him the necessity of this
explanation. He then went on to explain the views of State rights, if their views inguished person (for the speech of the gentle-State; the a rmy and navy had no effect upon her

The speech of the gentleman from Kentucky commenced with an affected defence of Gen. Butler, and I be had ceased when he had drawn, with a most polithed and powerful hand, the vortrait, the truth of which every body

must admire, though the likeness was not as perfect as ! the artist could have made it under other circumstances, he (Mr. M.) would have had nothing to say. But, in noticing the articles in the Democratic Review, the gentleticing the articles in the Democratic Review, the gentle-man, although he had denounced them, had not denied any fact, direct or by implication, contained therein.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE replied that in general terms he had pronounced the statements in the February number untrue, and he now substituted a general for any particu-

lar denial.

Mr. MARSHALL remarked that that was an affirma-Aff. MARSHALL remarked that that was an amma-tion of what he had said, for the gentleman did not con-trovert the reasoning of the Review, nor did he disprove any of its facts, but said that the article was a slander and gross misrepresentation. In connexion with the de-nunciation of the editor and the article, the gentleman most adroitly intimated that Judge Douglas was respon-sible for the course of the magazine. This insinuation AMERICAN CEMETERY IN MEXICO.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the President's message relating to the appropriation for the purchase of a cemetery for the remains of officers and soldiers killed or who have died in Mexico, reported a bill appropriating a sum of money for the interment of officers and soldiers who died in Mexico in the American cemetery near the city of Mexico.

Mr. M. asked that the bill might have its second reading at once, and be considered. From the documents accompanying the message it had been found that the appropriation heretofore made was issufficient; and that, to carry out the object of the original appropriation, some three thousand dollars more would be required, and which was provided for in the bill before them.

No objection having been made, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and no amendment having been proposed, it was ordered to be cargossed for a third reading.

EXPENSES OF M. KOSSUTH.

The following resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. SE-WARD, coming up for consideration:

Resolved, That the expenses incurred in the reception and entertainment of Louis Kossuth and suite, during their late visit to the capital by invitation of Congress, be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, when approved by the Committee of Reception, to an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Mr. MASON took exception to the wording of the resolution, as it that he (Kossuth) came here at the

Attack, and carry out these "old fogies" notions.

Mr. MASON took exception to the wording of the resolution, as it that he (Kossuth) came here at the flyament came here to pay his respects to the Government; and he was unwilling, therefore, that it should appear on the record as by the invitation of the Senate. He acknowledged his readiness to give the resolution his support provided it was made a joint one.

Mr. SEWARD had no peculiar tenacity about the matter, and was willing to make it a joint, resolution if such was the sense of the Senate.

Mr. CASS could not vote for the resolution in its present shape, and argued in favor of its receiving the joint action of the two Houses.

Mr. BADGER, though totally opposed to the whole matter of reception from the beginning, agreed that it was their duty to pay the amount from the contingent fund of the Senate, inasmuch as the Senate was the first to act in the matter.

Mr. BORLAND wished the subject postponed, inasm, 'ch in BORLAND wished the subject postponed, inasm, 'ch in BORLAND wished the subject postponed, inasm, 'ch in the matter.

Mr. BASON took exception to the wording of the resolution, as it that he (Kossuth) came here at the my considered that every body could see how my considered that every body could see how my considered that the every body could see how my considered that the subject postponed to the resolution of the system of "old fogies" This made a bond of union among these gentlemen, and they, stealing that which ought to be the legitimate thunder of "Young America," brought forward the gentleman from Kentucky to break down and crush the hopes of "Young America," There was in this House a gentleman from Kentucky, a friend and messmate of Gen. Butler, who, although an older man, was not an older "fogy" than the young gentleman from Kentucky. [Laughter.] What a tribute, then, it was to "Young America," that when something had to be done bold, adventurous, and dashing, and a mortal assault had to be made, the "old fogies," standing the break of th to act in the matter.

Mr. BORLAND wished the subject postponed, inasmi, ch as a Senator not then in his seat had expressed a wish to speak when the subject came up.

mortal assault had to be made, the "old fogies, standing in the background, should put "Young America" forward to make the attack. It was a high tribute to speak when the subject came up.

for support.

M. r. BRECKENRIDGE desired to say that the gentleman was mistaken when he supposed his remarks were the result of any arrangement or consultation with the friends of any body. He had not been put forward in this House b, any body, and if he knew himself he was not the man to be thrust forward and put in the breach by men who wou. d remain in the background.

Mr. MARSHALL did not know but what it was to the

gentleman's interest to take the position he had, because if Gen. Butler should be elected President—and he only of curiosity to the public to see how five thousand dollars could be expended in ten days in entertaining Kossuth.

The debate was continued alternately by Messrs.

PRATT, SHIELDS, BADGER, BORLAND, CASS, UPHAM, MASON, CLARKE, MANGUM, ATCHISON, and others—
When the question was taken on Mr. Borland's motion to postpone, and decided in the negative without a count. Mr. CASS then moved to amend the resolution so as to make it a joint one, giving his reasons for the change.

The debate was further continued on the motion to which he represented, (and it was said that the office he now held would not be a life tenure,) it was very natural that he should relapse into "old fogyism." This was an effort to make Judge Douglas, who was the first choice with most every body, the second choice. He would ask a friend of Mr. Buchanan's, the gentleman from Louisiana, if he did not hold a conversation with the gentleman from Kentucky upon the subject of the speech

delivered some days since?

Mr. PENN replied that he did have a conversation with the gentleman from Kentucky as to the defence of Gen. Butler, but nothing in relation to Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE desired to ask the gentleman

from Louisiana whether, in any casual conversation he might have had with him before he delivered his speech, there was any intimation that his speech was in-tended to be an assault upon any bedy, or a combination of any candidates against one candidate? Mr. PENN replied, None; and he desired to ask the gen

tleman from California a question.

Mr. MARSHALL replied that be could not yield, but Mr. MASON moved to dispense with the special order, for the purpose of going into Executive session; which motion led to some discussion.

Mr. PENN wished to ask the motion of the purpose of going into Executive session; which motion led to some discussion.

furnish the article against Mr. Buchanan which recently appeared in the "Republic ""
Mr. MARSHALL. I did; I did that very thing.

Mr. PENN. You call upon Whigs to assist you.
Mr. MARSHALL said that a Democratic paper, an
organ of Gen. Cass in Pennsylvania, contained a number of charges against Mr. Buchanan-a catalogue long enough to occupy a stump speaker two hours in answering. Most of the charges were old, for Mr. Buchanan had been long in public life. The Republic had taken the trouble to collate various attacks made upon other Democratic can-didates for the Presidency, and as these charges against Mr. Buchanan had not been published, he sent them to the Republic, so as to make a perfect record of the diffi-culty into which the Democratic party had got itself.

[Laughter.]
Mr. M. then replied to that portion of Mr. BRECKEN-RIDGE's speech which referred to progression, contrasting "Young America" with its progression, and "old fogyism" and its beaten candidates with retrogression as its motto. Raise the banner with the motto extracted from the gentleman's speech inscribed upon it, (and the whole speech could be condensed in one word, retrogression, auti-progress,) and he supposed some Democrats would follow it. They would march after their flag—he would; but it would be by the music of the muffled drum, by the left flank, and to the wail of the dead Every one who heard or who had read the gentleman's speech would find in it no statement of the gen-tleman's conceptions of progress. The gentleman said, Hunt up some imaginary genius, place him on a new "Hunt up some imaginary genius, place him on a new-policy, give him 'Young America' for a fulcrum, and let him turn the world upside down." He (Mr. M.) could not reason with a proposition like this. He had never consulted Judge Douglas as to what his position was in reference to the two sides of the world, but he had no doubt that he was sound upon that subject. [Laughter.] He had never heard him speak of intentions to disturb the mechanical arrangement of the physical universe, nor did he think that the United States was finished, ready

to be fenced in and painted.

Mr. M. then referred to the history of Judge Douglas, and said that he had elements about him for success in a popular contest.

Mr. BELL then addressed the House, advocating the

Mr. BELL then addressed the House, advocating the adoption of a higher tariff for the protection of the agricultural and manufacturing interests, an appropriation by Congress for the improvement of Western waters, the passage of the French spoliation bill, and the adoption of a bill embracing the principal provisions of the bill under consideration, with modifications.

Mr. CABLE, of Ohio, followed, and spoke an hour in

favor of the bill under consideration. He thought that its adoption would do more for the interest and welfare of this Government, more for the happiness and prosperity of the people, than any bill that had ever passed the House.

The committee rose and reported progress.

And the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1852.

IN SENATE.

Mr. HAMLIN asked the indulgence of the Senate to allow him to make an explanation, which being granted, he occupied some thirty minutes in explaining a report he had made from the Committee on Commerce touching memorials and documents from the State of Maine in relation to certain alleged abuses and grievances suffered by passengers in steam vessels from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He had asked to be discharged from their further consideration on the ground that a clause had been introduced in the bill to provide for the better security of the duced in the bill to provide for the better security of the Southern Rights party would not seek at the hands of the Raltimore Convention an endorsement of their peculiar.

taking up the bills on the private calendar for thirty

consideration of private bills-

Mr. UNDERWOOD asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to be allowed to make a report. The courtesy of the Chair having been extended, Mr. U., from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the bill providing for the survey of the public lands in Florids, reported back the same with sundry amendments, which were ordered to be printed.

On motion, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

Mr. WILCOX remarked that he had been informed that he seem informed that he was to be devoured this morning by his friend—for such he halled him, and such he was—but the storm had passed. The missiles were weak, and had fallen harmless at his feet.

His colleague had said that the Secession party in Mississippi existed as a chimera, and that there was no party there in favor of secession. He had thought that the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. CLINGMAN moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the special order, it being a joint resolution authorizing the architect of the Capital to continue in employment the mechanics, laborers, and others employed upon the

two wings thereof.

Mr. WEIGHTMAN, rising to a privileged question, moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the petition of A. W. Reynolds, contesting his right to a seat upon this floor as Delegate from the Territory of New Mexico, presented some days since by the gentleman from Missouri, (Mr. Phelips.) He desired this subject to be condered now, as he could not permit a charge against the entleman who filled the Executive chair of New Mexico

to go uncontradicted any longer.

The SPEAKER decided that although the question to which the gentleman referred was a privileged one, yet it was competent for the House to go into Committee of the Whole, and the question would first be taken on that

The question was accordingly taken on the me

Mr. CLINGMAN, and it was agreed to. WORK ON THE CAPITOL

And thereupon the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Skymour, of Concecticut, in the chair,) and proceeded to consider the oint resolution of the Senate authorizing the architect of

the Capitol to continue in employment the mechanics, laborers, and others employed upon the two wings thereof.

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, said that he was instructed by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to move to amend the joint resolution of the Senate by substituting in lieu thereof the following:

"That there be and hereby is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasnry not otherwise appropriated, for the period between the passage of this resolution and the end of the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1853, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, for the continuance of the work on the two wings of the Capitol."

Mr. S. remarked that the appropriation made during Mr. S. remarked that the appropriation made during the long session of the last Congress was one hundred thousand dollars, which became exhausted at the commencement of the present session. Since that time the work had been totally suspended, and the mechanics and laborers employed thereon had been discharged. The work had been commenced, and he could not doubt the intention of Congress to complete it. One hundred thousand dollars had already been expended, and, he was happy to say, judiciously expended. This appropriation was needed, and should be made; and it was better that it should be made now, and the work he permitted to go on with a needed, and should be made; and it was better that it should be made now, and the work be permitted to go on with a full complement of hands, than that a small appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars should be made, which would be expended before another appropriation could be made in any appropriation bill. The Committee of Ways and Means, in all the bills which they had presented to the House, had made no appropriation for the Capitol, the House having properly referred that subject to the Committee on the Public Buildings and Grounds. That committee, after having inquired into the propriety of an appropriation, had instructed him to move the amendment which he had submitted. nich he had submitted.

Mr. WOODWARD desired to know when it was likely the committee appointed to inquire into the stability of the foundation of the Capitol would probably make their report, and what the report was likely to be? It seemed to him that the question under consideration was con-nected with the report, as the amount of appropriation

nected with the report, as the amount of appropriation might be affected by it.

Mr. McNAIR (Mr. Stanton yielding) replied that the committee had been regularly proceeding with their investigations, and were almost ready to report; they would be able to report next week. They had found the walls of the foundation in a dreadful condition; in a condition that had astonished all of the committee. When they examined the wall they found that it was built with shells on the outside, and small stones thrown in the inside. They found the wall in a very bad condition, with no stones running through it to bind it. The mortar was ascertained to be entirely insufficient, for it had been in the wall about three months and was not yet set. They had dug out the inside, and thrown out sand and small stones. He spoke of the appropriation made by the last Congress for the erection of the foundation, and said that that appropriation was under the control of the architect himself. The money had been expended—how, they knew not. One of the best architects in the State of Pennsylvania, not interested in the work, had declared to him, when he examined the formation of the wall, that he would venture his life that it would fall down if built upon. He desired the House to pause before making this appropriation.

fore making this appropriation.

Mr. DUNCAN desired to know the name of the archi teet to which the gentleman from Pennsylvania referred, and whether he had been upon examination before the committee? It he was a person of such reputation, he desired to know his name.

[Voices. "Give his name." "Name him."] Mr. McNAIR declined to name him Mr. FLORENCE. Oh, no! The reputation of Penn

sylvania may be at stake.

Mr. SEYMOUR, of New York, inquired of the gentleman from Pennsylvania whether he had any knowledge of the misapplication, or any suspicion of the misapplication, of the fund appropriated by the last Congress for the exension of the Capitol?

Mr. McNAIR replied that he had the knowledge that

the money was drawn by the architect, and there was no account made by him of his disbursements.

Some conversation here ensued between Messrs. FLO RENCE and McNAIR, in which the facts were elicited

that no vote had yet been taken in committee as to the durability of the foundation, and that there was conflict-Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, said that it was the mis-fortune of all great men who had the genius to undertake works of this magnitude to be harassed and annoyed by the criticisms and censures of those persons who had failed to secure contracts. The particular friend of the

gentleman from Pennsylvania (Professor Coltman) had stimulated this investigation of the foundation. He then replied to the charge of Mr. McNara that bad mortar had been used. This he denied; and, having worked at the business some twelve years, he should know ething about it. The gentleman had said that he had found the mortar not dry. He would tell the gentleman that it would not be dry for twenty years, and it was best that it should never be so. The longer the process was

going on the stronger the mortar became.

He next replied to the assertion that the material used was not durable, and produced the results of some experi-ments made as to the strength of the stone, showing clearly

that it was sufficiently strong to sustain the superstructure about to be erected thereon.

He then referred to the remarks of Mr. McNain as to the opening of the foundation and the taking therefrom of sand and small stones, and mentioned several modern and ancient structures to show that foundations composed of small stones, properly cemented, were the strongest and most durable that could be built.

The gentleman had said that the money had been ex-pended under the direction of the architect, and that no pended under the direction of the architect, and that no report had been made of the manner of its disbursement. If the gentleman did not know, he (Mr. S.) knew that accounts had been kept, and any person who desired could easily ascertain what had become of the money. Every cent had been faithfully accounted for.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, then addressed the House,

stating that it was not his purpose to speak in reference to the bill pending before the committee, but to take a retrospect of the rise, progress, and fall of the Southern He dated the commencement of the Southern me

He dated the commencement of the Southern movement from the assembling of the Southern Senators and Repre-sentatives of Congress in the United States Senate-Cham ber, and gave a history of its progress in the Southern States. He now considered that movement dead; and if he was called upon to write its epitaph, he would in-scribe upon the stone which marked its burial place, requiescat in pace."
Mr. B. then replied to the remark of Mr. Wilcox, that

its offering to them the nomination of a man who had denounce them as traitors, or by passing a resolution which aking up the bills on the private calendar for thirty ainutes; which failed.

After the Senate had been engaged for some time in the construction, and they would march up to it like men, and be what they always had

Mr. UNDERWOOD asked the unanimous consent of | Mr. WILCOX remarked that he had been informed that

His colleague had said that the Secession party in Mississippi existed as a chimera, and that there was no party there in favor of secession. He had thought that the gentleman had too high a regard for veracity to make a declaration so baseless of truth.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi. I ask my colleague if he means to say I have been guilty of falsehood? That inference might be left upon the minds of gentlemen.

Mr. WILCOX. I have spoken boldly, and my language will not bear any misconstruction upon this point.

Mr. BROWN. Do you mean to say that what I said was false?

vas false? Mr. WILCOX. If the gentleman says that there is no

party in Mississippi in favor of secession, it is false.

Mr. Brown (both gentlemen being on their feet and very near together) then struck Mr. Wilcox, and the two immediately clinched each other. Numerous members interposed to separate the gentlemen, which was accomplished in a few moments.

This difficulty having caused a great deal of confusion in the hall—

in the hall-A motion was made that the Committee rise ; which was

A motion was made that the Committee rise; which was agreed to.

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, then demanded that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House take the members into custody.

And Sandard all all members to order, and said he would receive no motion until order was a reproduct.

Several gentlemen called for the report of the chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER directed the Sergeant-at-Arms and the officers under him to take into custody those gentlemen who were still violating the order of the House.

Order having been somewhat restored.

Mr. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, (the chairman of the Committee of the Whole,) reported its proceedings on the bill which had been under consideration.

Mr. CLINGMAN offered a resolution to close all debate on the bill pending in Committee in one hour after the Committee shall again resume its consideration.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, moved that the House adjourn; which motion was negatived.

The question recurring on the adoption of the resolution of Mr. CLINGMAN.

Mr. McMULLEN moved that it be laid on the table; which motion was disagreed to: Yeas 78, nays 102.

which motion was disagreed to: Yeas 78, nays 102.

The resolution was then adopted, under the operation

which motion was disagreed to: Yeas 78, nays 102.

The resolution was then adopted, under the operation of the previous question.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, asked the indulgence of the House to make a personal explanation; and, consent having been given, he proceeded nearly as follows:

My explanation shall be very brief. During the six years that I have occupied a seat upon this floor, I am not sensible of having violated the decorum of the House, or of having committed any breach of its rules. I deeply and painfully regret that there should have been any necessity for my doing so to-day. I shall not recur to the circumstances under which I was induced to perpetrate an act in the presence of the House which I knew was a breach of its rules and a violation of parliamentary decorum—a thing I certainly could not have been guilty of, except under very pressing and extraordinary circumstances. I apologize to the House—sincerely, carnestly, from my heart. I apologize to the Representatives of the People, and express to them my deep and heartfelt regret that I should have been engaged in any transaction which could by possipility reflect discredit upon the councils of the nation. More than this, under present circumstances, I cannot say. The House, I trust, will receive my apology. I throw myself upon the indulgence of the country, and ask its pardon, and I offer the guaranty which a past life in the service of my country affords that a like occurrence will not take place, unless under some other very extraordinary and pressing circumstances. I am the last man will not take place, unless under some other very extraordinary and pressing circumstances. I am the last man will not take place, unless under some other very extraordinary and pressing circumstances. I am the last man will not take place, unless under some other very extraordinary and pressing circumstances. I am the less to violate it in a manner so flagrant as to attract the attention House, even in the smallest particular, much less to vio-late it in a manner so flagrant as to attract the attention

of the House.

Mr. WILCOX then rose and said: It is a matter of Mr. WILCOX then rose and said: It is a matter of deep regret that I have to rise, so soon after having become identified with this body, to make an apology to it for a breach of its rules. During my identity with this House I have endeavored, so far as in me lies, to discharge all the duties devolving upon me as a Representative, and to comply strictly and rigidly with the rules and regulations which govern the body. That the quiet of this great deliberative hall of the nation should have been disturbed, under circumstances of a kind and character which transpired a few moments ago, I repeat is a matter of heartfelt sorrow to me. I tender an apology to this House. I mean and feel what I say. It is the language of my heart. I intended no disrepect whatever—I am House. I mean and feel what I say. It is the language of my heart. I intended no disrepect whatever—I am incapable of it—to the Representatives of this nation. And now permit me, once and forever, to say that I desire to enter a disclaimer to that effect. But, sir, as my honorable colleague indirectly alluded to the unpleasant difficulty, permit me to say that I consider the wrong and outrage offered by him as justifying me in the course I pursued. I have nothing further to say, only that I claim the includence and forgiveness of you all, whom I know to be magnanimous and expressions.

to be magnanimous and generous.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, moved that both the gen-

Mr. JOHNSON inquired of the Speaker if the gentlenen were not placed under arrest by his order?

The SPEAKER replied that he issued such an order but, the Sergeant-at-Arms not being present, it was no

Mr. JOHNSON presumed, in that case, that no motion would be necessary, and he therefore withdrew the one he had submitted. Several motions were then made that when the House

which were voted down.

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of

djourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next; all of

Pending which, the House adjourned.

A REMEDY FOR TELEGRAPHIC HOAXES .- Somebody, in the Boston Transcript, informs the public that he is cognizant of an invention, now perfected in all its details, which will effectually stop all such impositions as a hoax the apparatus proposed malls of any weight, he says, may be transported between two places, say Boston and New York, in fifteen minutes. The editor of the Transcript says:

"We had an opportunity this morning of examining the we had an opportunity the morning of examining the above named invention, and we could see no good reason why it should not be practically successful. We are not at liberty to say much upon the subject at present, but the experiments which we witnessed were of a character to inspire confidence in the success of the principle, applied even to a distance of three bandred miles or more."

Notice has been given in the Legislature of Ohio of a bill to prevent any further settlement of colored people in

CHICAGO is the most rapidly-growing city in the West-ern country. It has now a population of 40,000, (al-though but 28,000 in 1850,) and real estate is selling at higher prices than can be obtained any where else.

Noticing the case of a lady who was said to have bled to death in consequence of the extraction of a tooth, (which we have, however, contradicted,) Dr. ADDINGTON, of Richmond, Virginia, says he never fails to stop the bleeding by packing the alveolus, from which the blood continues to trickle, fully and firmly with cotton moistened in a strong solution of alum and water. He cured a brother physician in this way whose jaw had bled for two weeks. weeks.

COTTON FACTORIES BURNT,-We learn from Providence that a cotton factory of 2,600 spindles, employed in the manufacturing of warp, belonging to David Hopper, at Mooseneck Hill, West Greenwich, was entirely consumed by fire on Wednesday. Also, on the same night, a cotton factory of 3,600 spindles, situated at the westerly part of Scituate, belonging to John T. Pitman, of Providence, was destroyed by fire. This mill was employed in the manu-facturing of printing cloths.

THE McDonon ESTATE .- A bill has passed the State THE McDONOH ESTATE.—A bill has passed the State Senate of Louisana providing for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to take charge of the State's portion of the McDonogh estate—when they get it. The Legislature anticipates, that this will be soon, and is making the needful preparations. The Board is to be composed of three Commissioners, of whom one is to be the president, his salary to be three thousand dollars a year, and the others fifteen hundred each.

A STEAM FIRE ENGINE has been put in operation b Cincinnati, before a large body of the citizens, including the City Councils, who wish to test whether it could not be more advantageously employed by the city than the engines now in use. In less than four minutes and a half after fire had been applied steam was raised and the engines set in motion, and in forty seconds more water was forced farough 250 feet of hose, and thrown a distance of lorced Farough 250 feet of hose, and thrown a distance of 140 feet from a 4-inch nozzle. A stream was thrown from 120 tt, 130 feet steadily for fifteen minutes. The result was considered highly satisfactory, and it is very probable that Cincinnati will be the first city in the United States to use steam fire-engines, and thus dispense with the amount of labor required to extinguish fires by the ordinary method. nary method.

AMERICAN SILES.

An Appeal in Behalf of the Mamifacturing Interests of the United States.

To the Senator. and Representatives of the United States :

ponent at the Capite 1, and he can only account for it on the supposition that the justice and practicability of the man that will not give his sympathy and encourage-measure of tariff-reform, attention of Congress and the public, cannot be denied. The great objects he has at h. art are to find an outlet for raw silks, the products of our manufacturi. ag industry in the neutral But there markets of the world ; in other wo. rds, to increase our export trade, stimulating the internal , "dustry of the Union, port trade, stimulating the internal 1 dustry of the Union, opening up new fields of employment. or our unrivalled commercial marine, and giving employme ut to the people. His proposition, he apprenents, goes a long, way towards accomplishing the object which his politica. Opponents cherish, with this difference: that the protection of policy aims at enhancing the price of commodities by increase d revenue duties, or an alteration in the mode of levying the tax; whilst his proposition lays the axe at the base of a ud would extend our foreign trade with a really noble manufacturing industry, lessens the cost of production by nation. Our exports to Turkey in 1849 amounted to increased taxation in any form and in all countries. It increased taxation in any form and in all countries. It nominal one, on any of their productions; while we impose a duty of aftern per cent. on their silk. This policy pressed manufactures—for he frankly admits that they is an illiberal at d ungenerous one to the Turks, who wis have been and are now depressed—it can never be obtain- to trade with us, and creates an unfavorable impression ed by enhancing the price of commodities; it must come of our merchants and agents resident there. from a contrary direction.

Here let the writer dispose of a prevalent fallacy. Some

times we hear and see remarks like these: that, if Congress should grant relief, say merely in drugs, dyes, &c. such relief goes to enrich the capitalist alone. This is one of those grave errors that even a rudimentary knowledge of political economy would immediately detect and expose. There is only one possible contingency in which special benefit could arise to the capitalist-a com plete absence of competition: the United States is the last place in the world to look for this exception. It is competition that has made this country at once the wonder and the envy of the world. Under no combination of cirumstances can the Federal Government remit taxation, without its revivifying influences extending themselves through the various ramifications of the body politic. Capital and labor are indissolubly wedded together. The rnments can protect the capitalist but not the laborer, amount of capital to obtain a certain result; therefore, by cheapening commedities, consumption is enlarged, (by competition,) and the demand for labor increased: this again reacts favorably upon the agriculturist and upon the shipping interest, in an enlarged requirement of food of home and foreign production, (the latter to the benefit of revenue,) and so all our great interests are stimulated and benefited. We must economize capital by lessening the cost of production. This is sound political economy for forwarded to Washington, and yet by a mistaken legisla-

turally dear. Honorable Senators and Representatives, the undersign ed respectfully bespeaks your attention while he discharges most pleasing task. But, before proceeding, an observation or two is requisite. In the previous appeal your attention was drawn to the relative position of the cotton, woollen, and silk trades towards the foreign importations of the same; and you find, from official returns, that we produce three times the amount in value of cotton goods that we import; of woollens, a little over two-anda-half times; but of silks we imp fifty times the value of raw silk retained for home manufacture. On refer-Mr. CLINGMAN suggested to the gentleman from Ar-cansas that there was no proceeding yet, and he hoped let the writer observe, as no idle compliment to its editor, that it is, par excellence, the best commercial magazine in either hemisphere, and ought to be on the bookshelf of every mechanic in the United States-it appears that the mount of silks passed into consumption at the port of New York alone, for the twelve mouths ending December last, was \$23,486,456. What the amounts may have been at Philadelphia and Boston we can only conjecture, as no returns have been published. We will assume them to be \$3,000,000; and this gives us the enormous amount of \$26,486,456, still further widening the ratio between home and foreign production. Our production in the States last year may be put down at \$500,000, the trade being under severe depression, and must continue so until your honorable houses grant that measure of justice which it has so long required, and for which a silent but eloquent appeal is now placed in your hands. Gentlemen, there must have been some blighting cause

in operation to produce the state of things indicated that put all Boston in an excitement the other day. By above; and the writer accepts his share of the national disgrace attaching, for not having directed public attention to it two years ago; indeed, he would have done so last session, but for the trying times through which we were passing, and which imperatively demanded the attention of all true conservatives of the Union. But "better late than never." The cause of depression in the silk trade is self-evident-we lack a supply of raw material. Unlike the cotton trade, which has an ample supply of home growth, and in the event of a failure a foreign supply untaxed, or of the woollen trade, which is supplied with three-fourths of its consumption at home, the silk trade has had the fiscal obstacle of a fifteen per cent. ad valorem duty to contend against, nearly the whole raw material worked up at home being of foreign production. In such a valuable article as silk this duty is an onerous and evidently a destructive one, rendered doubly unjust by the manufacturers paying duty upon wastage, (tenper cent.,) and for which they receive no return whatever. Noticing the case of a lady who was said to have bled This never was intended at the enactment of the tariff; and your honorable houses need but to have the case. fairly stated to grant the requisite relief. It must be cal change. Flowers, ribands, beads, and je wels decorate borne in mind that in abrogating the duty on raw silk their heads. The dresses are laden with bo aquets shining no special favor is given; the business will be placed pro- with spangles, and rich with embroidery its gold and sileisely on the footing of the cotten trade at present. There has been for many years a want of diversification

opened up a new channel of employment-remunerative, healthy, and capable of almost unlimited expansion. It is one, too, which will exercise a salutary and refining influence upon society, as its successful prosecution can only be made with the assistance of taste and elegance in designing. This will be roost welcome news to the ladies. and claims their sympathies and aid in obtaining the act of justice and sound policy for which the writer new pleads. This is clearly a case for their intervention. It may not be generally known that a number of our most polented artisans visited the World's Fair, London, last mmer. It was not to be expected that their asjourn could prove a "barren waste," as a Londen journal joeuarly remarked of the United States portion of the exhibition. No, no. There is no lack of genius in the United States: we are not the "desolate prairie" our narrowstates: we are not the "desolate prairie" our narrowminded competitors would fain have the world believe.

Give us a "fair field and no favor," and the genius of the
Give us a "fair field and no favor," and the genius of the
minded competitors would fain have the world believe.

Maestricht, he spent there the last twenty years of his
life, and died in his twenty-fourth year. He was solemnly
interred under the wall of the fortress. country will be forthcoming. Enclosed are specimens of Exhibition of all nations; of their quality it is not necessary to speak. The greatest tribute that can be paid to genius is that its products carry with them their own recommendation. Specimens are forwarded to several members of both Houses, of all shades of politics, to display to their lady friends and to the members of Congress generally; for the act of justice asked is a national, not a political measure. These articles do not realize a profit to the manufacturer. Abrogate the duty on raw silk. ribands of AMERICAN MANUFACTURE—fruits of the Great to the manufacturer. Abrogate the duty on raw silk,

gentlemen, and your wives, daughters, and friends can be An Appeal in Behalf of the Manufacturing Interests of the United States.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: Permit the writer to offer his acknowledgments for the kindness displayed to a political opponent, by the insertion of his appeal to Congress in your journal of the 13th ultimo, and for the really too flattering compliment contained in your editorial. It shall be his study, however, to deserve a good real lever of his country can surely hesitate as to the name at the hands of all men; and this he hopes to acquire by courtesy and moderation of language, whilst discussing public questions with his political friends and opponents.

To the Senator.

An Appeal in Behalf of the Manufacturing Interests of the United States.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: Permit the writer to offer his acknowledgments for the kindness displayed to a political prices. This would be a boon to consumers worth granting, independent of the employment their manufacture would give. The writer appeals to be older Senators and Representatives whether they are charged to point out, in the history of the United States, any cabricated articles in bygone days presenting so many feature of excellence as a first production. No real lever of his country can surely hesitate as to the his national pride stimulated that his fellow-countrymen in six short months have opened up practically a new field of employment for thousands of hands. It must be observed that these really deserving hen have commenced supplied with these ribands at a reduction of five cents per served that these really deserving nen have commenced Gentlemen: After the lapse of a month, the writer finds their experiments on the higher branches of manufacturhimself in the en. viable position of being without an opplain goods generally are of easy fabrication. Where is the man that will not give his sympathy and encourage-

But there are national considerations in favor of a repeal of the silk duties. Last year a handsome sum was peal of the silk duties. Last year a handsome sum was voted by the House of Representatives to defray the expenses of a delegation from the Turkish Sultan while on a visit to the United States. The object of that delegation was something more than being the recipients of your hospitality. Its prime object was a commercial one—an extension of trade between Turkey and the United States. The abolition of the silk duties would be accepted gracefully by the Sultan on babels of the Machine Turkey and the Sultan on babels of the Machine Turkey and the Sultan on babels of the Machine Turkey and the Sultan on babels of the Machine Turkey and the Sultan on babels of the Machine Turkey and the Sultan on babels of the Machine Turkey and the Sultan on babels of the Machine Turkey and the Sultan on babels of the Sultan Sult fully by the Sultan, on behalf of the Turkish merchants, a ud would extend our foreign trade with a really noble removing the duties on drugs, dyes, and chemicals, and so cheapens fabrics to customers. He takes it that this policy is the only one that a majority of the people of the United States will sanction. There is a repugnance to Britain ha and import duty on Turkish raw silk, and only The most rigid prodectionist in the United States, Mr. HORACE GREELEY, admits the folly of persevering in cul-

Horace Greeley, admit, the folly of persevering in cultivating products where Na, 'ure has imposed impediments:

"We never proposed nor intended to naturalize here any branch of industry for which Nature had indicated a different soil or climate than our own, such as the growing of coffee, or spices, or tropical fruits; but wherever Nature is as propitious to the production on our own soil as any other, we maintain that self-interest and the interest of labor universally demand the fostering of home production up to that point where such production shall be found to equal the home consumption."

We have failed to do this. Our genius must be applied to the manufacturing of silks, not in abortive attempts at its growth. The writer believes that he has demonstrated by what means not only the condition of his fellow-workmen can be improved by judicious legislation, but Capital and labor are indissolubly wedded together. The opinion that capital and labor are antagonistic, that Govanne extended trade with Turkey in raw silks; and the same code of reasoning is applicable to our trade with India and is altogether fallacious and delusive. It is the law of supply and demand that regulates these interests. When capital is cheap the tendency of labor is towards a rise porium for China raw silks, and be of incalculable value n money value; when dear, towards its antithesis. The to our commercial marine. De not, then, impose obstawriter's proposition involves the application of a less cles to these obviously national advantages. It was painmen, with the abilities for manufacturing we possess, and of which you have now evidence. What a commentary upon our legislation would be the reply of foreigners who will visit our World's Fair at New York the coming summer, that we are the manufacturers of such goods as those this country, where capital has a tentency to become na- tion we are unable to realize a profit upon them! The writer has pleaded, he hopes successfully, though in a humble way, for his fellow-workmen engaged in another branch of business. To him it has been a "labor of love."

Providence has dealt with him more kindly and bounteous ly in another calling; and this is the apology he offers for the warm interest he has taken in this matter. We cannot better show our gratitude, gentlemen, for the blessings we possess than in honestly endeavoring to ameliorate the condition of those who have been less favored than ourselves.

With the utmost respect, gentlemen, yours, respectfully, A LABORING MAN.

GIRARD COLLEGE.

The fourth annual report of the Board of Directors of this Institution has been published, and from it we learn that the number of pupils now in the college is 298. Of this number seventy-six are in the principal department; one hundred and seven in the primary school No. 1; and one hundred and fifteen in the primary school No. 2. Two hundred and forty-two were born in Philadelphia, and the remaining fifty-six in the interior of Pennsylvania. At the date of the third annual report there were three hundred and five pupils receiving instruction in the College. Since that period four have been admitted, four were dismissed, two had their indentures cancelled at the request of their mothers, and five were removed by death. During the past year the instruction in the French language has been resumed, and that branch is now conducted by Prof. John F. Girard, the teacher of the Spanish language. Vocal music has also been introduced under the tutorship. of Prof. James M. Bird.

The steamer Africa sailed yesterday from New York for Liverpool with forty-nine passengers, amongst whom is Col. JOHN C. FREMONT.

OPENING OF THE CLEVELAND AND WELLSVILLE RAMEGAD. The Cleveland and Wellsville railroad, which is to connect. at their nearest point of approach and by the most direct. route the waters of Lake Erie at Cleveland with those of the Ohio at Wellsville, and by the proposed extension to-Wheeling with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and thus form a direct line of communication between the Inke and_ the city of Baltimore, was opened on the 4th instant. The event was signalized by a celebration, in which thecitizens of Wheeling, Cleveland, and Wellsville, with manyof the residents along the line, most heartily and cordially joined.

The new costumes required at Paris for the Council of State, the Senate, and the Ministers, with a general expansion of the taste for splendid apparel, are giving employment to tailors, hatters, gold lace malayes, &c. The style of dress with the ladies has also under gone a magiver. All this is the result of political dictation: its design being alike to darne and delig'zt the frequenters in our manufacturing industry; but at length we have of saloons with the new regime, and at the same time to empty their purses into the tills of the comforted and

> A rencontre took place at Edgefield. South Carolina, on Monday, the 1st instant, between Dr. Walker Samuel and Elberd Glover, which results I in the death of the latter. The affray is ascribed to whold schoolboy quarrel, concerning which some harsh, words had passed between the parties, when Mr. Glover, in a fit of passion, struck Dr. Samuel with his fist, who instantly drew a revolver from his pocket and fired; upon Glover three shots, the second shot taking effect and inflicting the fatal wound.

DEATH OF A MISSTARY DOG .- The Dutch papers an nounce the death of Nestor, a dog, who has followed the fifth division of infantry, nove in garrison at Maestricht, in all their marches since 1827. He was with the regi-

EXTRAORDINARY SCRNE IN COURT .- A civil suit, involv-